MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2015/2016

MAX2043 – SCREENWRITING

(All sections / Groups)

03 MARCH 2016
2.30 p.m - 4.30 p.m
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This Question paper consists of **6** pages with **24** Questions only.

2. This exam paper consists of TWO parts:

Part One	**Multiple Choices**	– Answer **ALL 10** questions	20%
Part Two	**Fill in The Blanks**	– Answer **ALL 10** questions	20%
Part Three	**Short Answer Questions**	– Answer **4** questions	60%

3. For Part One, Part Two and Part Three, print all your answers clearly in the **Answer Booklet** provided. Make sure you print your ID number on your Answer Booklet clearly before submitting it.

Part One. Multiple Choice Questions: 10 questions (20%)
Answer ALL Questions in the Answer Booklet.

1. 'When an international team of scientists explore a cavern hidden deep beneath an Antarctic lake they discover an organism that predates biological life.'

   The above is an example of a _____ for a movie.
   a) Synopsis
   b) Summary
   c) Logline
   d) Story pitch

2. _____ usually happens about three-fourths of the way through the story. The hero is driven to complete the adventure, leaving the Special World to be sure the treasure is brought home. It often consists a chase scene signals the urgency and danger of the mission.
   a) The road back
   b) Return with the elixir
   c) The reward
   d) The resurrection

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the script format?
   a) The Action line is an introduction of a scene which appears on a single line, and contains the location information and time of day.
   b) The Action line sets the scene, describes the setting, and allows you to introduce your characters and set the stage for your story.
   c) Dialogues should always be written in the present tense.
   d) All important story information should be delivered through dialogues.

4. The _____ is a protagonist who lacks conventional heroic qualities such as idealism, courage, and morality. These individuals often possess dark personality traits such as disagreeableness, dishonesty, and aggressiveness. These characters are usually considered "conspicuously contrary to an archetypal hero".
   a) antagonist
   b) reluctant hero
   c) anti-hero
   d) anti-villian

Continued...

5. Before you can start writing a scene, you should first decide about:
   a) The purpose and the ending of the scene
   b) The first line of dialogue in the scene
   c) The characters included in the scene
   d) The scene's climax

6. _____ is not an usual element for the screenwriter to design in a film script.
   a) Camera angle
   b) Character's personality
   c) Dialogue
   d) Action

7. _____ uses narration and goes back and forth between dialogue and narrator's commentary. It can function as to introduce key memory, establish the background, extend complexity, complicate the present situation, and create more tension to the scene.
   a) Interpolated Dialogue
   b) Directed Dialogue
   c) Misdirected Dialogue
   d) Modulated Dialogue

8. Many films deal with _____ between a person and a group, exploring themes such as justice, corruption, oppression or poverty. The "group" can be a belief, a bureaucracy, a government, a family, a corporation, a country or peers.
   a) inner conflict
   b) societal conflict
   c) cosmic conflict
   d) situational conflict

9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
   a) Check all of your scenes to make sure that they contain all the story beats, and don't have story holes.
   b) Film is a visual medium, it is about action. Show, instead of explain the plots.
   c) Montage is an effective technique to display drama as developed scenes.
   d) Expository Scenes establish the overall story and orient the audience so that they know where and when the story takes place, and the backstory of characters.

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10. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about "Turning Points" in story structure?
    a) It slows down the action.
    b) It raises the stakes so that the situation becomes more urgent.
    c) It is often a moment of decision of the protagonist.
    d) It turns the action around in a new direction.

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Part Two: Fill In The Blanks: 20%
Answer ALL 10 questions. Answers can be a word, a technical term or a name.

1. A character's motivations are clear only when they are expressed through_____, dialogue and action.

2. A _____ is a piece of prose, typically the step between scene cards (index cards) and the first draft of a screenplay. It is generally longer and more detailed than an outline and it may include details of directorial style that an outline omits.

3. A figure or event that tests the resolve of a Hero, the _____ is not necessarily adversarial, but puts the hero in a position where he must make a decision that reflects a sincere commitment to the task at hand.

4. In the Hero's Journey, the stage _____ shows that the Hero is now ready to act upon his call to adventure and truly begin his quest, whether it be physical, spiritual or emotional. This stage signifies the Hero's commitment to his journey and whatever it may have in store for him.

5. The first screenplay element type in a script is called a Scene Heading, also known as a _____. It indicates the location and time of the day in your screenplay.

6. _____ is usually the positive figure who aids or trains the hero with knowledge and wisdom.

7. In general, a dramatic story consists of 3 major stages: the set-up, the _____ and the resolution.

8. Knowing when to start and to end a scene is very important. Some scenes begin too_____. They don't give the audience important information they need to understand the scene, and don't have adequate time to build tension, conflict or suspense.

9. A catalyst needs to take place in Act I to keep the story rolling. It can be in the form of an action, a piece of information, or a _____.

10. A _____ represents the energy of the dark side that is in conflict with the protagonist. Sometimes, it can be embodied as the Hero's inner wounds.

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Part THREE: Short Answer Questions (60%)
Answer ALL 4 questions. (15% each)

1. Conflict is the basis of drama. In good drama, characters enter into a dynamic relationship that emphasizes on differences. Identify and explain THREE dramatic conflicts. (15%)

2. (a) Define the term "Spec Script". (5%)
   (b) Define "Production Script". How does it differ from a Submission Script? (5%)
   (c) Explain why using proper screenplay formatting is important? (5%)

3. A good dialogue can convey information about your characters, advance a plot and control the pace of the story. Tension is energy in a dialogue. Explain how "tension" can be created in a dialogue to make it more engaging and interesting. (15%)

4. Characters are human beings. As in a human being, a believable character is dimensional. They are not only some stereotypical and superficial character types. Explain the THREE aspects to create a dimensional character. (15%)

End of Paper.